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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography lists various guides, bibliographies, papers, reports, books, articles, and other literature dealing with topics related to older Asian Americans. (EB)

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Minority Aged
ASIAN AMERICANS
A Bibliography

1. Annual Report of the Hawaii State Senior Center. July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976(7th). Hawaii State Senior Center, Honolulu, 1976. ED136119.

   This report contains informal material as well as brief research reports of center activities. The concept of the Center is that it serves as a pilot project to be replicated throughout the state to raise the level of individual functioning of old people to the highest level possible. Over 2,000 participants engage in Center activities: however, Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiian ethnic background persons predominate with an underrepresentation of part-Hawaiian, Filipino and Caucasian persons within the target area.

2. Barg, S,; Hirsch, D. A Successor Model for Community Support of Low-Income Minority Group Aged. Aging & Human Development, 3(3): 243-252, 1972.

   Reports that experience in research and community outreach work with low-income urban aged has led to the development of a multifocal program approach. The approach includes case referral and advocacy work with the target population as well as the organization of the neighborhood-based groups of elderly residents.

3. Bell, D. Zellman, G. Issues in Services Delivery to Ethnic Elderly. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Gerontological Association (San Diego, California, 1976) ED133385.

   This paper examines problems of services delivery to elderly members of ethnic groups. This is done to suggest that failures of public policy often are aggravated by political, cultural and historical experiences which some ethnic groups bring to the American scene.

4. Boyack, V. A Research and Training Model for Pre-Retirement Education Programs for Minority Populations. Paper presented at the Conference of the Gerontological Society (29th, New York, N.Y., 1977) ED151720.

   This report covers the first phase of a study on the development, administration and evaluation of a Pre-Retirement Education Research and Training Program for Minority Program Leadership Aides. Thirty-eight aides, all Black, were trained in an intensive 66-hour program to act as PREP aides in assisting with the development of PREP Life Planning Programs with high school students, middle-aged persons, and retired adults.

5. Carmichael, C. Communication and Gerontology: Interfacing Disciplines. Journal of the Western Speech Communication Association, 40(2): 121-129, 1976.

   Reviews various problems of the aged indicating their relevance to the communication field and suggests specific problems especially amenable to communication research and inquiry.

6. Davis, D.; Taylor, W. The Senior Community Service Project: A Manpower Model for the Older Disadvantaged. Industrial Gerontology, 2(2): 122-134, 1975.

   This federally-funded project, which provides work experience and training for low-income elderly persons in public service jobs, placed one-third of its enrollees in permanent employment in 1973. Older workers met and often exceeded standards for younger workers and were uniquely qualified to serve their peer group.

7. Davis, R. Ed. Aging: Prospects and Issues. Revised. 1976. University of Southern California, Los Angeles. Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Center, 1976. ED 123368.

   Completely revised and updated since its first edition in 1973, this book explores an even wider range of concerns regarding gerontology. An extensive bibliography presents entries in 10 specific fields and includes works from 1960 through 1975.

8. DeLuca, L. And Others. Aging: An Annotated Guide to Government Publications. The University of Connecticut Library Series, Number 3, 1975. ED 134909.

   This annotated guide to Government publications includes foreign as well as federal and state documents. The period from 1960-1974 is covered, highlighting the most significant publications.

9. Fujii, S. Older Asian Americans: Victims of Multiple Jeopardy. Civil Rights Digest, 9(1): 22-29, 1976.

   Reviews information relating to the major sociodemographic characteristics and current circumstances of Asian American elderly in the United States, and concludes that today's elderly Asian Americans encounter major obstacles to full participation in American society.

10. Home Health in Chinatown. Health Services Administration (DHEW/PHS), Rockville, Md. Bureau of Community Health Services, 1973. ED102399.

    The document reports on the successful efforts of the San Francisco Home Health Service, which brings much needed homemaker/home health aide services to hundreds of elderly people in the San Francisco Chinatown area.

11. Kalish, R.; Moriwaki, S. The World of the Elderly Asian American. Journal of Social Issues, 29(2): 187-210, 1973.

Describes the psychosocial aspects of the past and the present living situation for today's elderly Chinese and Japanese Americans; many values which first-generation Asian Americans held were for maintaining adequate life satisfaction during the later years.

12. Kalish, R.; Yuen, S. Americans of East Asian Ancestry: Aging and the Aged. The Gerontologist, 2(1): 36-47, 1971.

This paper addresses the following: the need for research on Asian Americans; statistical descriptive data on Chinese-Americans, Japanese-Americans, and Filipino Americans; current research on these groups; and directions for future research.

13. Lipman, A. Conference on the Potential for Japanese-American Cross-National Research on Aging. The Gerontologist, 15: 248-253, 1975.

This conference aimed to stimulate cross-national collaborative research in certain key areas such as family and living arrangements, biological and medical sciences, culture and personality, institutions and social services to the aged, work, retirement, and income and health, and health services.

14. Meier, E. Over 65: Expectations and Realities of Work and Retirement. Industrial Gerontology, 2(2), 95-109, 1975.

A nationwide Harris survey examining public attitudes toward older Americans and documenting older Americans' expectations and personal experiences revealed that: more than one-third of the retired were forced to retire, most Americans oppose forced retirement, and income was an important factor in affecting people's attitudes toward work and leisure.

15. Mizokawa, D. Some Issues in the Educational Gerontology of Japanese-American Elders. Educational Gerontology, 2(2): 123-129, 1977.

Elders in the Japanese-American community are still largely Isseis, first-generation immigrants from Japan. Their cultural history, social conditions, language, values, and conflicts with younger Japanese-American groups are discussed, with the intention of increasing awareness of this minority within a minority.

16. Molina, A. Minority Aged: A Bibliography. Urban Disadvantaged Series, Number 49. Columbia University, New York, N.Y. Institute for Urban and Minority Education, 1977. ED142659.

This bibliography on the minority aged consists of 368 references. The term "minority" is defined by participation in a racial ethnic group. References are provided on the following: general gerontological literature, cultural context of aging, Filipino Americans, Poles, Jews, American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Cubans, Puerto Ricans, Spanish Speaking Elderly, and Blacks.

17. Mummah, H. GroupWork With the Aged Blind Japanese in the Nursing Home and in the Community. New Outlook for the Blind, 69(4): 160-167, 1975.

Presents the views of a director of nurses on the problems of multiple losses affecting aged blind persons in a long-term care facility. Cultural differences complicated attempted solutions, hence the search for answers was extended into the community.

18. Palmore, E. What Can the USA Learn from Japan About Aging? The Gerontologist, 15(1): 64-67, 1975.

Japan has maintained a high level of respect and integration for its aged. Japanese practices suggest many ways that the U.S.A. could improve the status and integration of its aged.

19. Palmore, E.; Whittington, F. Trends in the Relative Status of the Aged. Social Forces, 50(1): 84-91, 1971.

The aged become more like a minority group in industrial society. Trends are demonstrated via comparison of similarity indexes from 1940 through 1969.

20. Perry, W. The Night of Ageism. MH, 58(3): 13-20, 1974.

Article stressed the need to re-evaluate our priorities and assign a fair share of our assets to the problems of aging, to balance the equations of growing old in America.

21. Report on Nisei Retirement Planning Conference. (San Francisco, Calif. 1976). Japanese American Citizens League, San Francisco, California. ED145031.

A history of the organization of the conference is provided. Also, a series of working papers address the following issues: retirement as a national concern, general retirement issues (physical health, income loss, adjustment, etc.), and the Nisei themselves (demographic characteristics, assets and liabilities, and the Nisei and retirement).

22. Rosenblum, M. Hard Times Hit the Old Hardest. Social Policy, 7(3): 43-47, 1976.

Suggests that the ultimate economic status of those beyond middle age, precarious at best, may come to depend more during the years ahead on federal employment policy rather than on the local labor markets.

23. Ross, P. Research Evaluation and Social Demonstration Programs: The Case of the Food and Nutrition Program for the Aged. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists, Memphis, Tennessee, 1974. ED087586.

This paper, reflecting evaluation research of a Food and Nutrition Program for the Aged aimed at a rural Black aged population, contained: (1) a brief description of the program, (2) a review of research procedures, and (3) a synthesized presentation of major outcomes.

24. Sheppard, H. And Others. Research and Development Strategy on Employment-Related Problems of Older Workers. Final Report. American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences, Washington, D.C. 1978. ED156878.

This study examines the employment-related problems of older workers and develops a research and development strategy for future federally funded projects.

25. Suzuki, P. Minority Group Aged in America: A Comprehensive Bibliography of Recent Publications on Blacks, Mexican-Americans, Native Americans, Chinese, and Japanese. Council of Planning Librarians, Monticello, Illinois, 1975. ED133384.

This bibliography begins with a critique of the state of research in Black, Mexican American, Native American, and Chinese and Japanese American gerontology. It is suggested that research is also needed on rehabilitation methods for the aged alcoholic, and on culture-specific patterns of aging, attitudes towards aging and the aged, and the social positions of the aged.

26. Vontress, C. Counseling Middle-Aged and Aging Cultural Minorities. Personnel and Guidance Journal, 55(3): 132-135, 1976.

Not only must counselors be sensitive to the culturally different client, they must be aware that the middle-aged or aging minority group member constitutes another minority, a minority within a minority.

27. Wu, F. Mandarin-Speaking Aged Chinese in the Los Angeles Area. The Gerontologist, 15(3): 271-275, 1975.

In this study, it is noted that Mandarin speaking elderly are the victims of political, social, economic, and cultural changes, including the change in the concept of filial piety.